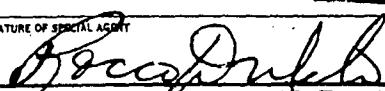


SECURITY INFORMATION		AGENT REPORT		S E C R E T					
1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT		2. DATE SUBMITTED 10 August 1952							
PEKONKA, Julia alias KIRK, Julia		3. SYMBOL OR FILE NO. L-16208							
		4. REPORT OF FINDINGS							
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ACTION: IS CIB IC OPNS</td> <td>INFO: IS CIB IC OPNS</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">RECORDS FILE</td> </tr> </table>				ACTION: IS CIB IC OPNS	INFO: IS CIB IC OPNS	RECORDS FILE	
ACTION: IS CIB IC OPNS	INFO: IS CIB IC OPNS								
RECORDS FILE									
		5. PERSONS OR INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED							
		<p>To Agent Report B-13302, dated 23 April 1952, Subject: ANDREW DOSTOYEMSKAYA, in accordance with NKVD's furnished in reference Disposition Form.</p> <p><u>DISPOSITION:</u></p> <p>a. Disposition Form from USA, G-3 GPO/USC, Ref. No. 51-619-32, Subject as above, dated 9 May 1952, and Comment No. 2 thereto from Headquarters 430th GPO Detachment, dated 15 May 1952, Operations File No. 4880, to 430th GPO Sub-Detachment "T" (LSSD), requesting compliance with Comment No. 1 of basic Disposition Form.</p> <p>b. Agent Report B-13302, dated 23 April 1952, Subject: ANDREW DOSTOYEMSKAYA, Josef SPINNER, and Agent Report B-15775, dated 21 March 1952, same Subject.</p> <p><u>SOURCE OF INFORMATION:</u></p> <p>1. On 17 July 1952, this Agent interviewed Andropia DOSTOYEMSKAYA, and the following information was obtained in answer to the specific <u>YES</u>:</p> <p><u>ANSWER:</u> Did she on or about 1 October 1951 approach SUBJECT at Camp Pechora, Solikamsk, and asked SUBJECT's aid in writing fraudulent letters concerning Fr. Pavel GAVRILOV for the purpose of deceiving Father NIKONOV?</p> <p><u>ANSWER:</u> DOSTOYEMSKAYA admitted that she did approach SUBJECT to enlist her aid in writing fraudulent letters concerning Fr. Pavel GAVRILOV. DOSTOYEMSKAYA stated that she approached SUBJECT in August 1951 and not on or about 1 October 1951. DOSTOYEMSKAYA insisted further that she did not do it for the purpose of deceiving Father Marcel MERCIER.</p> <p><u>ANSWER:</u> Was Josef SPINNER taken into confidence on the above scheme and requested to mail the letters from Vienna to make them appear genuine?</p> <p><u>ANSWER:</u> DOSTOYEMSKAYA claims that she did not contact Josef SPINNER personally, but that this phase of the scheme was left entirely to SUBJECT's discretion.</p> <p><u>ANSWER:</u> Were the letters subsequently dictated by her to SUBJECT? How many of these letters were mailed between 1 October and 1 December 1951 by SPINNER from Vienna?</p> <p><u>ANSWER:</u> DOSTOYEMSKAYA admitted that she briefed SUBJECT on the appropriate contents of the letters in question. DOSTOYEMSKAYA received a total</p>							
6. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT		7. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT							
RICHARD D. MEAD, 430th GPO Det., Sub-Detachment "T" (LSSD)		<div style="text-align: right;"> NO 619 RECD. ACTION  </div>							

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES-METHODS/EXEMPTION-3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

FOR COORDINATION WITH

US Army

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MOSCOW, USSR alias SOVIET, Russia

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of four (4) letters sent by STURZER from Vienna, is approximately the following: (1) letter on or about 14 August 1951; the third letter on or about 13 September 1951; the third letter on or about 20 September 1951 and the fourth letter (one month later) on or November 1951. MOSCOWSKA ALLEGES that a fifth letter was never received by her.

RE: 28. The sum money was obtained by MOSCOWSKA from Father KIRKWOOD and his friend, President [REDACTED]

MOSCOWSKA never received any money from Father KIRKWOOD in connection with the Czechoslovak case.

MOSCOWSKA states that she never received any money for their part in the case, although reimbursement was promised them if they were able to furnish a written National Declaration by MOSCOWSKA, as SUBJECT did not have any money.

ELIZABETH and ALICE STURZER ever ask SUBJECT to attempt to blackmail other citizens and did he promise payment to SUBJECT for such services? Her son, SUBJECT, MOSCOWSKA does not know whether or not STURZER ever allegedly asked SUBJECT to do such a scheme, but she doubts the fact very much as (P-3)

During the course of the interview mentioned in the preceding paragraph, 10 and 11 above in detail which are not touched upon in reference herein,

Rebecca MOSCOWSKA has known the KIRKWOOD project, Marcel VAN GORSUM also who is another difficult financial person. VAN GORSUM informed VAN GORSUM that he was trying to participate in the campaign against Communism in order to improve his political situation. He was of the opinion that MOSCOWSKA would be able to improve his position, and stated that some funds would become available upon the formation of a coalition. VAN GORSUM allegedly stated that he was acting in behalf of KIRKWOOD MILITARY SERVICE IN SALISBURY, ASIA. On June 1951, VAN GORSUM paid other financial expenses incurred while trying to develop the project in LIMA.

KING D. HEDD, 4000 OCEAN,
BETHESDA, MD (LAW)

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Upper Austria. DOSTOJENSKAYA obtained a room at the Hotel Schermacher in Linz and then contacted Frau AGNELLITER of the Hotel Achleitner in Urfahr, Upper Austria. DOSTOJENSKAYA was a resident of the Hotel Achleitner for several months in 1944, and her acquaintance with the proprietress stems from that time. Both women met in a coffee house in Linz to discuss the matter, but AGNELLITER refused to cooperate in any scheme designed to disaffect Soviet officers. DOSTOJENSKAYA then contacted Alois KATZLBERGER, residing Linz, Upper Austria, House 76. KATZLBERGER was allegedly a former member of the SD who helped out in a minor capacity at Moscow meetings in Linz in 1944. KATZLBERGER allegedly produced information on Soviet military installations in Urfahr. Von CUTSMAN was not pleased with the information and allegedly stated that funds were available only for a project designed to disaffect members of the Soviet military forces. Contact with KATZLBERGER was then broken as he refused to become involved. DOSTOJENSKAYA then contacted SUBJECT, whom she had known in Haenckirchen, Beaufort Preussen, Upper Austria, as Julia STIRER. With reference to a small notebook, DOSTOJENSKAYA stated that the meeting took place on 14 August 1951 in Haenckirchen. SUBJECT had allegedly returned from Vienna on that day, with numerous Russian language books. DOSTOJENSKAYA approached SUBJECT with the possibility of devising a scheme designed to induce Russian Military personnel to defect to the West. SUBJECT allegedly stated that it would be a simple matter to disaffect approximately ten (10) Russians a month, but that it would cost two-thousand (2,000) Austrian National Schillings per defector. SUBJECT was informed that the project was supported by a Russian anti-Soviet society. In order to give credence to their scheme, as well as to keep the attention of the interested parties, it was decided that SUBJECT write the letters ostensibly authored by Soviet Sergeant Pyodor GAVRILOV. DOSTOJENSKAYA, together with SUBJECT, allegedly were sincere in the belief that they would eventually be able to provide defectors. DOSTOJENSKAYA insists that the fraud was not perpetrated for the immediate purpose of obtaining funds, but merely for the sake of making a favorable impression on her friends, Father MICHARD, Father Von CUTSMAN and SHALIFF, with tangible evidence that her operation was meeting with success. It was decided that the letters be addressed with "Dear Friends" (Russian language) and signed with the Russian letter "P". The letters had to be written by SUBJECT in order to prevent the discovery of the fraud by DOSTOJENSKAYA's friends. SUBJECT allegedly suggested Josef STIRER as the man best suited to mail the letters from Vienna to Haenckirchen in order to give them a genuine appearance. DOSTOJENSKAYA then added to the credence of the fraud by relating that the name of Caroline LECHNER, a resident of Haenckirchen, should be used as the alleged bearer of messages to a niece in Vienna. The niece in turn, was portrayed as the fiancee of GAVRILOV, urging him to defect to the West in order to facilitate their desired marriage. A few days following their aforementioned meeting in Haenckirchen, DOSTOJENSKAYA met SUBJECT in Salzburg. At that time SUBJECT allegedly demanded the payment of two thousand (2,000) Austrian National Schillings in advance for her participation in the scheme. DOSTOJENSKAYA then informed SUBJECT that no funds would be paid out in advance by the interested group. SUBJECT stated that she had been informed by Josef STIRER that a Soviet Major did exist in Vienna.

NOCCO D. MDL, 430th CIC Det.,
SAB-Detachment "B" (Linz)

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who allegedly intended to desert to the West. SUBJECT stated further that the Soviet Major was stationed at a motor pool in Vienna and possessed a large amount of Austrian National Schillings. SUBJECT was of the opinion that it could be arranged to have the Major assume the cover name of GAVRILOV. The Major would then be smuggled into the American Zone in Josef STIRBER's car. SUBJECT believed that STIRBER would not have any difficulty in carrying the plan through and the Major would then be turned over to DOSTOJENSKAYA's friends as GAVRILOV. DOSTOJENSKAYA then gave SUBJECT fifty (50) Austrian National Schillings to cover the expense of a proposed trip to Mauerkirchen. A short time later in Mauerkirchen, SUBJECT observed DOSTOJENSKAYA in the company of Father MENARD. SUBJECT arrived at the conclusion that Father MENARD was the anti-Soviet Society originally alluded to by DOSTOJENSKAYA. DOSTOJENSKAYA stated that she attempted to convince SUBJECT that MENARD was not interested in the matter, but never mentioned Father Van CUTSEM. DOSTOJENSKAYA met SUBJECT again at the Salzburg Railroad Station in September 1951. SUBJECT informed DOSTOJENSKAYA that she was arrested by Salzburg CIC around the latter part of August 1951 and was detained for four (4) days. SUBJECT was allegedly arrested on the basis of a denunciation by STIRBER, who desired revenge. SUBJECT desired to desert STIRBER in favor of cultivating intimate relations with a Regalav resident of Camp Parach in Salzburg. SUBJECT was denounced for possession of false Austrian Identity documents. The documents were issued in the name of Julia STIRBER, nee KURTZ and had been obtained by Josef STIRBER's father on the black market in Vienna. SUBJECT allegedly stated that with the aid of CIC she had reverted to her Russian nationality and had obtained the necessary respective identity documents. DOSTOJENSKAYA saw Father Van CUTSEM in Salzburg on or about 1 December 1951. At that time she allegedly informed him that in all probability GAVRILOV would not, or could not, defect and she felt it advisable to discontinue her efforts in that field. Shortly before 25 December 1951, STIRBER visited DOSTOJENSKAYA in Mauerkirchen. He stated that he desired to destroy SUBJECT because of her infidelity. In the presence of DOSTOJENSKAYA, Father MENARD and SHANLEY, he said that the GAVRILOV letters were written by SUBJECT, but gave no indication that he suspected the existence of an accomplice. STIRBER invited Father MENARD and SHANLEY to visit him in Salzburg, where he promised to show them the evidence which would substantiate his allegations. Upon their return from Salzburg, DOSTOJENSKAYA was questioned by Father MENARD and SHANLEY as to the instigator and the author of the GAVRILOV letters, but did not voice any suspicions. DOSTOJENSKAYA stated that she did not possess the strength of character to admit her part in the falsification at the time. DOSTOJENSKAYA emphatically and emotionally denied ever having received any funds from Father MENARD, fraudulently or otherwise, for the purpose of obtaining Soviet defectors. Father MENARD does contribute towards the deferment of household expenditures, in sums ranging from twenty (20) to one-hundred (100) Austrian National Schillings, whenever he stays at the DOSTOJENSKAYA home in Mauerkirchen. No funds were ever obtained from Father Van CUTSEM for the purpose of supporting any part of the fraudulent scheme. Throughout the course of the interview, Source emotionally requested advice as to how she should approach Father MENARD and SHANLEY to complain her fraudulent conspiracy,

RUCU C. Hwy, 430th CIC Det.,
Sub-Detachment "B" (Lines)

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without the loss of their faith in her. DOSTOJENSKAYA reportedly stated that Father VAN CUTSFELD, Father NICHARD and SHARLIPPI were never aware that they were being duped and were completely satisfied merely with her explanation of the UNRRA scheme. They never voiced the desire to participate actively in the scheme by talking with LECHNER, as they did not desire to endanger the success of the scheme, which they felt sure DOSTOJENSKAYA would see through successfully. SHARLIPPI was completely unaware of the role being played by STIBER and SUBJECT and would not tolerate any dealings with them, as he considers SUBJECT nothing more than a cheap prostitute and does not trust STIBER.

(P-3)

3. The following personal background information was obtained from DOSTOJENSKAYA during the course of the interview:

Eugenie DOSTOJENSKAYA nee CHIKINA
Date of Birth: 24 December 1898
Place of Birth: Moscow, Russia
Nationality: Stateless White Russian
Residence: Münsterkirchen, Unterer Markt 65
Identity Card: Austrian Identity Card for Foreigners No. 51180, issued by the Bremian Bezirkshauptmannschaft on 27 September 1946.
Physical Description: Height: 5'2"
Weight: 110 lbs.
Hair: Dark brown
Eyes: Gray-blue
Face: Oval
Build: Stocky
Markings: Due to deformed feet must hobbles in order to move out

Her husband Michael DOSTOJENSKI died in a Soviet internment camp for political prisoners in 1941. Her husband was a professor in Egyptology and a grand nephew of Nihil DOSTOJENSKI, who was the publisher and brother of the author Fader DOSTOJENSKI. Her mother, Metrona CHIKINA, resided in Münsterkirchen from 8 April 1944 until the time of her death on 28 July 1946. DOSTOJENSKAYA arrived in Austria in January or February 1944 and spent the (2) months at the Hotel Achalcic in Grätzl, before moving to Münsterkirchen. In 1943 she joined a Russian theater group in Pyatigorsk. The theater group was moved by the Germans from Siaferopol to Sapozhnikov, to Lada and thence to Berlin, Germany. She then traveled to Austria of her own accord. She worked with the group as a drama critic. She has written a manuscript on "Life in Russia under the Communist Regime", and claims that an English translation thereof was purchased by a branch of the Ford family. A second manuscript "Life on the Krim Peninsula" is almost ready for publication. She receives refugee charity payments from the

NOCCO D. MIL 400th CIC Det.,
Sub-Detachment "B" (Linz)

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Austrian State and is supported in addition by parcels of food and clothing from her sister Barbara MULLER who is residing in Venezuela. She also receives approximately three-thousand (3,000) Austrian National Schillings a year from her sister. DOSTOJENSKAYA recently returned from a trip to Munich, Germany, where she had been staying since 20 May 1952. During her stay she was appointed a member of the Russian Emigrant Committee. The alleged purpose of this "Union" is to unite the various splinter groups of Russian emigrants. (P-3)

4. On 23 July 1952, the files of the following Austrian Agencies on DOSTOJENSKAYA were examined, but revealed no additional information:

Nemarkirchen Gendarmerie Post
Nemarkirchen City Hall
Bezirk Braunau Identity Card Office

(B-2)

5. On 24 July 1952, Aleksander SHABLIYEV was interviewed by this Agent in an attempt to confirm or deny the information obtained from DIBTUL-SHAKA, and he stated the following:

In June 1951, DOSTOJENSKAYA informed SHABLIYEV that she had been informed by a woman called Karoline that a Soviet Army Colonel, together with his secretary, Sergeant Fyodor GAVRILOV, were residents in the home of Karoline's sister in the Vienna area. DOSTOJENSKAYA allegedly gave Karoline a book called "Dictatorship of the Bourgeois", which was to be forwarded to GAVRILOV. Approximately ten (10) days later, Karoline returned from Lower Austria and returned the book to DOSTOJENSKAYA with an alleged message from GAVRILOV to read the book very carefully. SHABLIYEV read the book and by assembling the underlined letters, obtained a message that GAVRILOV was interested in defecting to the West, but did not dare write openly as he did not know with whom he was corresponding. Sometime later DOSTOJENSKAYA wrote a letter to GAVRILOV and sent it to him through Karoline, who in turn again brought back an alleged reply from GAVRILOV. Father Van CUTSEM was then contacted in Salzburg, and, in accordance with his alleged instructions, DOSTOJENSKAYA wrote another letter to GAVRILOV, in which he was advised to go to the Jesuit College in the British Sector of Vienna, then prepared to leave the Soviet Zone. GAVRILOV was supposed to report to the Jesuit College with the code message; "I am Fyodor from ..." (Agent's Note: SHABLIYEV could not recall the town). GAVRILOV replied by letter via Karoline that he would follow the instructions. When nothing more was heard from GAVRILOV, DOSTOJENSKAYA wrote another letter urging him to leave the Soviet Zone. His reply, allegedly via Karoline, stated that he had attempted to gain entrance at the Jesuit College, but had received no response to his knock at the door. DOSTOJENSKAYA then sent another letter to GAVRILOV through Karoline, in which he was asked for his future plans. GAVRILOV answered via public mail that he would flee soon and would use public transportation. This letter was addressed to Frau (Frau) SCHAFER of Nemarkirchen,

HQCCO D. HQCO, 40th CIC Det.,
Sub-Attachment "D" (Line)

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as Karoline did not return from her trip to Vienna in September 1951. Following is the alleged sequence of messages:

To	Via	From	Type
DOSTOJINSKAYA	Karoline	GAVRILOV	book
GAVRILOV	Karoline	DOSTOJINSKAYA	book with underlined words
DOSTOJINSKAYA	Karoline	GAVRILOV	letter
GAVRILOV	Karoline	DOSTOJINSKAYA	letter
DOSTOJINSKAYA	Karoline	GAVRILOV	letter
GAVRILOV	Karoline	DOSTOJINSKAYA	letter
DOSTOJINSKAYA	Karoline	GAVRILOV	letter
GAVRILOV's fiancee	Karoline in Vienna (mailed)	DOSTOJINSKAYA at SCHOFBAUER's address	letter
GAVRILOV	mail	SCHOFBAUER's address	letter
Karoline in Vienna	mail	DOSTOJINSKAYA detained for Karoline's daughter in Muenckirchen	letter

SHABLIFF stated that his and Father NEWARD's entire knowledge of the affair stems only from information and explanations as preferred by DOSTOJINSKAYA. DOSTOJINSKAYA's good faith was never doubted. (7-3)

6. The following information was obtained from SHABLIFF during the course of the aforementioned interview, in order to determine the extent of his affiliations with Josef STIERER in respect to the allegations contained in reference Disposition Form.

Sometime in December 1951, STIERER visited Muenckirchen and expressed a desire to talk with SHABLIFF. SHABLIFF refused to listen to STIERER because of his low opinion of STIERER. Upon STIERER's insistence that the matter was of grave importance, he was invited to Shablioff's home. In the presence of Father NEWARD, STIERER informed SHABLIFF that Karoline, her daughter and GAVRILOV were fictitious persons invented by SUBJECT, who was also the author of the alleged GAVRILOV letters. In order to lend weight to his statement, he invited his listeners to visit him in Salzburg. In Salzburg he showed them a letter allegedly written by SUBJECT. SHABLIFF stated that the handwriting of SUBJECT's letter was the same as that of the alleged GAVRILOV letters. In detail STIERER explained that SUBJECT was anxious to provoke SHABLIFF and DOSTOJINSKAYA, whom she allegedly hated. STIERER allegedly observed SUBJECT when she wrote the GAVRILOV letters. STIERER stated that he desired to expose SUBJECT because she had left him and was living with a Tugolev in Camp Parch. When they returned from Salzburg, SHABLIFF and Father NEWARD questioned DOSTOJINSKAYA

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Sub-Detachment "E" (line)

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concerning SUBJECT's knowledge of the GAVRILOV correspondence. KANTOROVAYA was at a complete loss to explain SUBJECT's knowledge of the matter. SHMELIK and Father MINSK then wrote the entire case, covering the GAVRILOV project, plus the information obtained from ZF DMR. SHMELIK was informed by Father MINSK at a later date, that he had turned the report over to an American agency other than CIC. In January or February 1952, on a return trip from Munich, Germany, SHMELIK and Father MINSK visited Father VAN CUTTER in Salzburg. Van CUTTER asked SHMELIK to go with him to CIC about the GAVRILOV affair. Following an alleged visit with the Chief of CIC in Salzburg, by MINSK and Van CUTTER, the latter instructed SHMELIK not to tell everything to the CIC in Arnsberg if summoned for questioning. Van CUTTER said that he would consult his superior on the matter and then brief SHMELIK as to what he should say to CIC. About two (2) weeks later SHMELIK visited Van CUTTER in Salzburg, who stated that he had spoken with the Chief of CIC in Salzburg again and had been informed that CIC was not interested in talking to SHMELIK. On 22 July 1952, MINSK, DOSTOYEVSKAYA and SHMELIK learned from a Russian acquaintance, Ivan A. O. S., that SUBJECT and STROGOL were no longer in jail. At that time Father MINSK suggested that it would be best for SHMELIK to tell the entire story if called in for questioning by CIC. (F-3)

7. The following background information on SHMELIK was obtained by this Agent on 23 July 1952 from Informant 5932-E (R-2):

a. Aleksander SHMELIK was born on 10 March 1899 in Charkov, Russia. He entered what is now the US Zone of Upper Austria on 6 April 1945 and is registered as a stateless White Russian. He is registered as a resident of Haarbachstrasse, Unterer Markt 57 and 65 since 1 April 1944. As the Director of the White Russian Section of the Brunnau Displaced Persons Information Center from 1945 to 31 December 1948, he professed to be an old White Russian, cold war immigrant. He received Austrian Provisional State Support from 1/45 to 11 May 1951, at which time payment ceased because he refused to accept employment offered him by the Brunnau Labor Office. He possesses no obvious source of income. He is kept by an alleged distant relative, Agapie LUKASOVICH, Wernerstrasse 15, Unterer Markt 65. (R-2)

b. On 11 April 1946 SHMELIK made the statement that upon completing school training in Charkov, Ukraine, he joined the "renstorg" enterprises in Novosibirsk on the Don River as a secretary. He worked in Novosibirsk until 1930 when he emigrated to Kielce, Poland, in order to escape the rising tide of Communism in Russia. He worked in various print shops in Kielce as a supervisor, until 1941 when he fled to Austria with his mother and cousin in order to escape from the oncoming Russians. He took up residence in Haarbachstrasse. Following his arrival in Haarbachstrasse on 6 April 1944, he went to Prague, Czechoslovakia in order to visit the Russian Technical Library. Because of his experience in the field, he was appointed a branch manager of that

NSCIC W. 1000, 430th CIC Det.,
Subdetachment "B" (Linz)

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library and gave five-hundred (500) books. He returned to Mauerkirchen with the books and later forwarded them to Linz, Upper Austria, where they were destroyed in an air raid in February 1945.

e. On 15 May 1950 SHABLIYEV made the contradictory statement that he took his school training in Yekaterinodar. From 1918 to 1920 he worked with Transcaucasia. At that time he was supposed to move with his employers from Rostov to Poland, but was unable to do so because of illness. Upon recovery, he went to Pyatigorsk, where he worked as a commercial traveler, selling medical and technical books until 1929. From 1930 to 1934 he continued in this same field in Leningrad. In March 1934 he was arrested by the GPU in Leningrad for alleged subversive activity. He was sentenced to forced labor on the Bayskal railroad. He worked as a telephone operator in one of the camp offices. He was released in 1937 and until 1939 was occupied with odd jobs in the North Caucasian area and at Rostov. From 1939 to May 1940 he was employed as a book seller for various publishers and the Academy of Science in Rostov. Following the capture of Rostov by the German Forces in August 1942, he was given a job as an administrator with the Petrograd Dramatical Theater in Pyatigorsk. The theater was evacuated to Zaporozhye, then to Vinitsa, then to Lodz; and in December 1943 to Berlin. In January 1944 he went to Austria and in March of that year took up residence in Mauerkirchen. To give credence to his statement he showed pictures of himself allegedly taken during his imprisonment. In one of the pictures SHABLIYEV is shown sitting with the compound cadre.

f. On 23 July 1952, the files of the following Austrian Agencies were examined but revealed no additional information:

Mauerkirchen, Upper Austria, Condameric Post

Mauerkirchen, Upper Austria, City Hall

Bezirk Braunau, Upper Austria, Bezirkshauptmannschaft

(b-2)

g. A discreet inquiry conducted on 26 and 28 July 1952 by 5982-1 (b-2) revealed that the following personalities do exist, but they have not been to Vienna in the past five (5) years, if at all:

Karlina LECHNER, born 23 April 1904 in Kirchheim, Bezirk Ried, Upper Austria; Austrian citizen; housewife; divorced; residing Mauerkirchen, Holligenstrasse 159.

Leopoldine LECHNER, daughter, born 14 November 1925 in Kirchheim; employed as a maid at the Winkler Restaurant in Salzburg.

Katherina LECHNER, daughter, born 15 January 1924 in Kirchheim; formerly employed with Josef PRILLINGER, innkeeper in Mauerkirchen, Unterer Markt 66/67.

HQOOC D. MELO, 430th CIU Det.,
Sub-Detachment "B" (Linz)

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Karoline BOGAR, née LECHNER, daughter; born 31 May 1929 in Kirchheim, housewife; married; residing Münzkirchen, Helligegeistgasse 159,
Johanna SCHOFERBAUER, housewife; residing Münzkirchen, Oberer Markt 60.
(B-2)

10. On 23 July 1952 the files of the following agencies regarding Josef STIERER were examined with the indicated results:

Bundeskriminalamt, Upper Austria, Identity Card Office:

Name: Josef STIERER
Date of Birth: 27 July 1903
Place of Birth: Vienna, Austria
Citizenship: Austrian
Residence: Moosbach, Beckenberg 6
Identification: Austrian Identity Card 4894 issued by the Bremens Bezirkshauptmannschaft on 10 April 1946.

Moosbach City Hall:

Profession: Electric engineer
Marital Status: Widowed
Residence: Moved to Beckenberg 6, Gemeinde Moosbach on 2 May 1945.
From Dornbirg, Lechtal, Königshohe 6. Departed for Bremens, Schleidfußgasse 6
on 3 January 1949.

Bremens City Hall:

Residence: Resided at Bremens, Schleidfußgasse 6, from 23 April 1945 to 1 March 1949 when he departed for an unknown destination.

Bremens Gendarmerie Post: No record

Münzkirchen Gendarmerie Post: No record

(B-2)

11. On 23 July 1952 the files of the following agencies regarding SUBJECT were examined with the indicated results:

Bundeskriminalamt Identity Card Office:

Jutta (Julia) STIERER née KURZ
Date of Birth: 17 April 1925
Place of Birth: Ciechanow, Poland
Citizenship: Austrian
Residence: Moosbach, Beckenberg 6
Identification: Originally held Austrian Identity Card 11250,
issued 10 April 1946 by the Bremens Bezirkshauptmannschaft.

Josef STIERER applied for and received a duplicate Identity Card on 7 May 1946 as SUBJECT had allegedly experienced difficulties at the Soviet check point because her card was considered illegible. The duplicate Identity Card was

80000 D. MELO, 430th U.S. Det.,
Bob-Battalion "B" (Line)

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S T A T U T O R Y

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ADVISOR REPORT

PITROVA, Julia alias HERTZ, Julia

26 August 1952
1/2623

picked up from her by the Identity Card Office as SUBJECT was furnished with Identity Card 2033/51, dated 11 January 1951 by the Police Direction in Salzburg.

Moosbach City Hall:

Jutta STIRER
Date of Birth: 17 April 1925
Place of Birth: Lichtenau, West Prussia
Marital Status: Single (daughter of Josef Stirer)
Profession: Interpreter
Nationality: Austrian

Residence: Moved to Beckenberg 8, Gemeinde Moosbach on 2 May 1945
from Danzig, Langfuhr, Kommandobeh. 5. Departed for Salzburg, Julius Nagsstrasse 18
on 13 February 1951.

Ministerkirschen Condemnaria Post: No record. (B-6)

12. The following information regarding Josef STIRER and SUBJECT was obtained by this Agent on 2 August 1952 from Informant 9982-7 (B-2):

a. Sometime in June 1946, Josef STIRER applied for a job with the Business Field Office of this Sub-Detachment and offered to give his assistance in the field of demobilization. He stated that he would be qualified for work of a more specialized nature in view of the fact that he considered himself a Russian specialist. During the course of the ensuing interview he stated the following concerning his background:

He was born on 27 July 1903 in Vienna XVI; Austrian citizen; presently residing at Moosbach, Beckenbergs 8, former resident of Vienna XVI, Arsenalgasse 102; electro-engineer. He stated that prior to 1930 he was employed by the Siemens & Halske electro concern in Vienna. In 1930 he signed an agreement with Russian trade representatives in Vienna, to go to work for the Soviet Government as a specialist in tele-photography. He reported to the Peoples' Commissariat for Post and Telegraph that same year. He was employed as a telephotography man until 1937. In this capacity it was necessary for him to travel about Russia in order to set up telephotography stations. In 1937 he married Anna Ivanovna KONCHALOVSKAYA, a niece of Alexej Ivanovich KHNOK. KHNOK was a Peoples' Commissioner who was killed during a subsequent purge. KHNOK made arrangements for STIRER to take a correspondence course at the Moscow law Academy. He also attended three (3) lectures a week at the academy. In September 1937, he was arrested because he was a foreigner and related to the KHNOK family. He was sentenced to death by the Soviets. In February 1938, his sentence was reduced to fifteen (15) years imprisonment in Novo Tscharkasch. He was held until November 1939, when he was turned over to the Germans at Brest Litovsk with eight hundred (800) other prisoners,

ROOK D. HEDO, 430th GID Det.,
Sub-Detachment "D" (Lines)

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PITUNOVA, Julia alias KURZ, Julia

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in exchange for Russians. He was exchanged for two (2) former Soviet officials of the Soviet Embassy in Prague. The majority of the prisoners exchanged with him were German and Austrian Communists, members of the Austrian Schutzbund who had fled to Russia following the Socialist revolt of 1934 in Austria, and Jews. He was brought to Lublin with the other prisoners and then taken to the concentration camp at Ossendorf, Germany. He remained there until April 1940, at which time he was escorted to Vienna and placed under house arrest by the Gestapo. He worked as a radio mechanic with a small Vienna repair shop until 1942. In February 1942, he was called up for military service and was assigned to the Verwaltungstruppen-Kreuzabteilung (Administrative Troop Depot) Vienna IX, as an interpreter. In November 1942, he was transferred to the documents center of the Southern Army Group. From 1943 until 1944, he was assigned to the documents center of the 2nd Army of the Central Army Group. During the retreat of the German Army from Russia, he left his unit and went to Danzig, continued by car to Laubach and proceeded to Salzburg, Austria, where he arrived shortly before the US troops. He was aided by the possession of false orders from the Danzig Labor Office, which instructed him to report to the Salzburg Opal works. He settled in Moosbach, Bezirk Krems in April 1945. In describing his qualifications for the job SUBJECT claimed that he was conversant with the organization and "method operandi" of Russian agents, as it was a subject of his studies at the Moscow War Academy. His knowledge enabled him to read, understand and utilize three SD reports which he processed while with the German Army. (P-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: Informant 9902-I stated that SUBJECT's application for employment was turned down because of his vague background history. Documents against SUBJECT by residents of Moosbach ran the gamut of "Gestapo officer" to "guilty of criminal activity". A Russian girl by the name of Jutta (SUBJECT) was referred to by the denouncers as a relative of SUBJECT who lived in Moosbach under false Austrian identity.

b. During the course of a discreet interrogation on her background in July 1948, SUBJECT volunteered the following information dealing with her background:

Jutta (Julia) STINBER, alias KURZ, of German origin, was born on 17 April 1905 in Czernow, Poland. She gave her residence as Moosbach, Beckenberg 8. She gave her former residence as Moscow and St. Petersburg until 1935; Gomel, Polotskstrasse 63 until 22 July 1941, and her last address was Danzig, Königsallee 8. She attended elementary school from 1933 to 1941. Her mother was Maria KURZ. Her mother's second marriage was to Josef STINBER. Her mother's last residence was in Moscow, but she was previously a resident of Rostov on the Don. Her mother was arrested in Rostov in 1938 because of Josef STINBER's alleged espionage activity. SUBJECT stated that she joined the German Army at Gomel, Russia, in September 1941, immediately following the occupation of that town. Because of her knowledge of the Russian, Polish,

RECCO D. MILO, 430th CID Det.,
Sub-Detachment "B" (Line)

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PRIMAVERA, 2010 ALSO RUEZ, JUAN

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Russian and German language, she was assigned to the embassy and remained in Germany as an interpreter. Later she was transferred to the Propaganda Center 26, then to the Eastern Republic Army in Berlin, Germany, and finally to the staff of the Soviet Army, where she was the interpreter for the Intelligence Officer, Captain VOLKOV. Josef STRENG was attached to the same unit as an interpreter with the rank of "Sekondeleutnant" (Lieutenant). She remained with this army until her return to Berlin, Germany, where she was released with the other female interpreters. She departed for Denmark with STRENG, and arrived in the latter of 1944/45. Josef STRENG went to work for the Danish Opel Agency shop and it is estimated, they departed from Denmark by steamer, before the Russians arrived, for the Isle Island and then via the river "Kiel Canal" to Luebeck, where they arrived on 5 April 1945. Unaccompanied, she departed for Salzburg by train and arrived on 15 or 16 April 1945. She was joined by STRENG in Salzburg a few days later. They both departed for Innsbruck in an Opel car but were only able to get as far as Innsbruck. On their return trip to Salzburg they remained in Innsbruck and arrived in Salzburg on 28 April 1945. As the Russians approached, they fled to Austria, in an attempt to reach Vienna, but were diverted to Innsbruck by the retreating Germans. They intended to return to Salzburg, but were stopped at Innsbruck and directed to the Heimkehrer Camp. They arrived in Heimkehrer Camp at one and went to live at Innsbruck. She claimed that she was adopted by Josef STRENG in order to remain in Austria as an American citizen. She named the following residents of Heimkehrer Camp as her friends: Rudolf PETROVSKI, a Russian poet and Eugenius BOSTROMSKY. She possessed no friends in Vienna, but visited that city occasionally for alleged medical treatment. She visited Salzburg to purchase clothing from Russian MPs in Camp Parachute.

a. Rudolf PETROVSKI, White Russian poet, was interviewed in August 1949 and volunteered the following information (as of 15 November 1948, he departed for Camp Parachute, circa 1948 to Venezuela):

He was born on 21 April 1896 in Smolensk, Russia Laktion, Russia. His address was Heimkehrer, Unterer Markt 65. He lived in Innsbruck until 1947, when he moved to Villach, Austria, where he resided until 1949. From December 1949 to February 1950, he traveled to Berlin V, Auslandsermittlung 103, at which time he moved to Salzburg, Petersgrube. His friends in Heimkehrer were Nikolai KLEINHORN and GENE DUFF. He was acquainted with JULIA STRENG, the alleged daughter of Josef STRENG. He was also acquainted with Antoinette PETROVSKI, a former Austrian Major residing in Camp Parachute. STRENG believed that SUBJECT worked for the Red Partisans. Josef STRENG was allegedly affiliated with the Gestapo. SUBJECT has always indicated in obtaining information from the important residents of Camp Parachute, particularly contacted various underground organizations in Munich, Paris and New York, and allegedly

30000 D. 1020, 430th CID Det.,
Sub-Detachment 474 (11th)

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PITEROVA, Julie alias KURT., Julia

29 August 1952

1/26221

Maintained contact with guerrillas in Czechoslovakia and Poland. PRZYBIALSKI was allegedly to be the Austrian Leader of the Anti-Soviet Russian Liberation Movement. SUBJECT tried to become friendly with PRZYBIALSKI, who intended to use her services as soon as he received a satisfactory reply on her background check in Haagkirchen. PRZYBIALSKI allegedly held a high opinion on SUBJECT. (P-6)

d. Dimitri BILZHEKOV, white Russian and Czarist officer in World War I, was interviewed in August 1948 and volunteered the following information (on 23 December 1948, he departed for Salzburg, enroute to Venezuela):

He was born on 15 October 1895 in Moscow, Russia. His address was Haagkirchen 65. He stated that he left Russia in 1920 and went to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he remained until 1924. From Belgrade he went to Kielce, Poland, where he obtained employment as a construction foreman. He departed from Kielce in 1944, via Germany to Austria. He lived at a refugee camp in Urfahr, Upper Austria, for four (4) months and took up residence in Haagkirchen on 27 November 1944, with his relative, SHABLIET. BILZHEKOV knew STIERER and described him as a Russian speaking Austrian who had spent a number of years in Russia. SUBJECT's alleged daughter Julia was believed to be his concubine. SUBJECT told H.E.W.DOW that she was with a German Army kitchen and was scheduled to be shot for having contacted Red Partisans during the Russian campaign. She was saved through the intervention of Josef STIERER. BILZHEKOV stated that STIERER arrived in Haagkirchen with cash and jewelry. STIERER showed rooms to the wife residing in Camp Porech. Whenever STIERER traveled to Salzburg, he was accompanied by SUBJECT, who混med with the camp inmates. SUBJECT told BILZHEKOV that she had discovered an underground movement in Camp Porech. BILZHEKOV stated that a Glazkov Organization center was located in the camp. Russian residents of Haagkirchen feared SUBJECT because they suspected her of maintaining contact with the Soviet Administration Commission. She always returned from her periodic trips to Vienna, immediately prior to the arrival of the Soviet Commission in Salzburg. When the Commission arrived in Salzburg she invariably proceeded to Salzburg. BILZHEKOV ventured the opinion that both SUBJECT and Josef STIERER were employed by the Soviets and the Americans. (P-6)

13. A discreet inquiry made by this Agent at Moosbach, Beckenweg 8, on 23 July 1952, revealed that SUBJECT was last seen at that address in the fall of 1951 and Josef STIERER was last seen there in December 1951. (B-2)

FILE CHECK:

Files of this Sub-Detachment were checked on 27 August 1952 regarding the personalities mentioned in this report. With the following results:

HOCH U. 1410, 430th CID Det.,
Sub-Detachment "D" (Lins)

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AR 8/14274, dated 21 July 1952, Subject: "Russian Liberation Army (ROA), Anti-Soviet Organization in the Salzburg area", and numerous other Agent reports mention that Anatole PETROWSKI, born 25 February 1900 in Dargomyeza, USSR, is known as chief of the Russian Liberation Movement in Austria.

AR 8/12773, dated 21 March 1952, Subject: "STIRER, Josef Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in the Salzburg area", mentions that Josef Emil STIRER, born 27 July 1903 in Vienna, Austria, is a suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in the Salzburg area.

AR 8/12154, dated 14 April 1952, Subject: "KIRLIENKAYA, Lydia Vasilevna alias KURZ, Julia (JUTTA), alias STIRER, Julia, alias PITEROVA, Julia, Suspected RIS Agent", mentions that Julia PITEROVA (with aliases) is a suspected RIS agent.

AR 8/16614, dated 11 January 1952, Subject: "Alleged Soviet Activity in Salzburg Area" in which a Mikalojus STACHOWSKI, chief of Police DP Camp Hallersee Police, Salzburg, reported that there were various rumors within Camp Hallersee that PETROWSKI and STIRER are engaged in pro-Communist activities, using the Anti-Soviet VLASOV movement as a cover for these activities.

AR 8/13428, dated 2 May 1952, Subject: "KULONTZOV, Anton, Suspected RIS Agent" according to this report a file check revealed that PETROWSKI is anti-Soviet but due to his disregard for security, he has often proved himself to be a valuable source of information for Soviet informants.

AR 8/12599, dated 27 March 1952, Subject: "VARESI, Nikolai, Suspected RIS Agent" mentions that Josef Emil STIRER may have been sent to the Salzburg area along with VARESI, Nikolai by a Captain PIVOVAROV who formerly worked with the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Salzburg.

AR 8/12735, dated 21 March 1952, Subject: "STIRER, Josef Emil alias KURZ, Josef, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg area" cites information that STIRER had known KIRLIENKAYA, Lydia Vasilevna, alias Julia KURZ alias Julia STIRER and according to SUBJECT Julia had worked for German Army ABWEHR from November 1943 to April 1945.

AR 8/13546, dated 24 June 1952 and AR 8/13502 dated 25 April 1952, Subject: "STIRER, Josef Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg area" mention STIRER as a suspected Soviet Penetration Agent.

AR 8/13756, dated 26 May 1952, Subject: "PITEROVA, Julia alias KIRKZ, Julia, Suspected RIS Agent" cites that STIRER was approached by one Almond SHABLYEV.

RCCOO D. MELO, 430th CIC Det.,
SAC-Detachment "B" (Linz)

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PITUNOVA, Julia alias KURTZ, Julia

26 August 1952
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DOB 30 March 1899 in Kharkov, USSR and told him (STIBER) that he was in a position to obtain 10,000 Schillings for turning in Soviet deserters with whom he came in contact.

AR S/12254, dated 14 April 1952, Subject: "KIRILITSKAYA, (KURLECKAYA), Lydia Vasilevna, alias KURTZ, Julia (Jutta) alias STIBER, Julia, alias PITUNOVA, Julia, Suspected KIS Agent." PITUNOVA, Julia alias KIRILITSKAYA alias KURLECKAYA, Lydia Vasilevna DOB 17 April 1905" cites her birth place as either Vienna, Austria or Gomel, USSR and that she is the alleged mistress of Josef Emil STIBER.

AR S/13546, dated 24 June 1952, Subject: "STIBER, Josef Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg Area" mentions that STIBER denied ever having any connection with KIS, Soviet Repatriation Mission or any persons connected with the above named organizations.

AR S/13756, dated 28 May 1952, Subject: "PITUNOVA, Julia, alias KURTZ, Julia, Suspected KIS Agent" mentions that PITUNOVA is an alleged participant in the DOSTOEVSKI-PITUNOVA, Soviet deserter fraudulent letter affair.

AR S/13502, dated 25 April 1952, Subject: "STIBER, Joseph Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg Area". DOSTOEVSKAYA, Eugenia Andreevna alias DOSTOEVSKAIA alias DOSTOEVSKI DOB 24 December 1898 in Moscow, USSR is mentioned as the alleged writer of a fraudulent letter, containing information on Soviet deserters, to a Father Marcel MEHARD a Jesuit Priest from Munich, Germany who was interested in Soviet deserters and defectors. DOSTOEVSKAYA is sometimes referred to as a Countess.

AR S/13502, dated 25 April 1952, Subject: "STIBER, Joseph Emil, Suspected Soviet Penetration Agent operating in Salzburg area" in which Alfred SHABILITZ DOB 30 March 1899 in Kharkov, USSR, alias SCHABELITZ, common law husband of Countess Eugenia Andreevna DOSTOEVSKAIA, was asked by STIBER to participate in a plot to turn over Soviet deserters to Father Marcel MEHARD for 7,000 Schillings per deserter. Also mentioned was SHABILITZ's former status as an active Communist during last war.

AR V-901-259, dated 20 November 1947, Subject: "Survey of Vatican Intelligence Activities" in which Van CUTSEM is listed as an alleged active Vatican Intelligence Agent. On Dropped Informant list EUCOM Headquarters Supplement to Annex "B" dated 1 June 1949, Van CUTSEM listed as dropped without prejudice.

AR S/10791, dated 6 August 1951, Subject: "SIROTKO, Ivan, Alleged Soviet Agent" mentions Van CUTSEM as an alleged Vatican Agent.

BOCCO R. MUL, 430th CIB Det.,
Sub-Attachment "B" (Line)

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~AMERICAN DEFENSES~~

~~PITTSBURGH, SANTA CLARA DIVISION, CALIFORNIA~~

~~28 August 1952
L/24471~~

~~CASE CLOSED.~~

~~Motivations~~
~~6 - M-4304 C.I.D. Doc.~~
~~1 - Sub-Det "A" (Galaxy)~~
~~1 - Sub-Det "B" (Venus)~~
~~1 - File~~

~~ROUTED TO: MR. HOGG, AGENT C.I.D. DEP.,
SUBDIVISION "C" (LINE)~~

Rocco Duke

~~CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION~~

S-7-7-17